

We are Drifting Into Despotism.

We have thought it the wisest, and perhaps the most interesting policy to eschew partisan matters from the columns of the Home Journal, and have carefully done so. Though we believe in the cardinal principle of the Democratic party, as taught by Madison, Jefferson and their contemporaries, and as our reading has influenced us, yet in our party sense we are indifferent as to the terms *whig* and *democrat*. The war between the North and South obliterated effectually all purely partisan bias from our heart, for we saw whigs and democrats equally patriotic and equally perfidious. But in concluding party feuds and contentions we do not mean to ignore politics as a science of government. Perhaps herein lies the mistake of men who are disgusted with mere partisanship; they unconsciously become guilty of moral cowardice in refusing to give that attention to the affairs of government which "eternal vigilance" the price of liberty, so imperatively requires. They stay at home, refuse to "turn out" to the polls, and the consequence is that had men obtain away and in the end there must be a public uprising and bloodshed, perhaps, in order to restore good government. There was a good deal of truth in the remark of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth church a few Sundays since when he said our troubles do not spring from ignorance at the polls, but from the shameful, inexcusable, wicked laziness or indifference of intelligent, refined, and religious men. It is not at the bottom of society that we shall find the cause of the evil, but at the very top, and that the indifference of the refined, the educated and the religious people of every community should be changed into the most intense interest in the safety of the ballot. Whatever may be the heterodoxy and inexcusable politico-religionism of Mr. Beecher, he certainly is correct in his verbal castigation of the refined and educated for the indifference they manifest in regard to elections. And he also manifests a returning sense of political necessity in the assertion that we must not give way to cowardice by saying that the Republic is a failure. Nevertheless, we think he is too late in his warning. The Republic is a failure. The question is: Shall we restore it? It may not be a failure yet, so far as the North is concerned, but the man must be a fool or Radical bigot, who asserts that that national government is a Republic of States as a whole. What do we see in the South? Look at South Carolina, where Federal military government is no more necessary to preserve order than in the Middle States, the West, or New England? We see a perfect reign of terror. We see (in the language of the New York Express) respectable Republicans, whites and negroes, remonstrating against this use of power. We see a Governor fleeing from impeachment in Georgia, charged with high crimes and misdemeanors in the form of positive corruption. We see the late impeached and convicted Governor of North Carolina not only attempting to divert public opinion at the Capital of the nation, but the chosen organ of the President and his advisers. Even the local Republican government there is becoming but an imitation of all that is denounced here. Since the civil war ended we have seen the carpet bag governments of the South increasing the debts and taxes of the people beyond all precedent, and to an extent that in States like North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, is making even reputation almost popular. Bad rulers in the highest places have destroyed what we so long have been accustomed to regard and maintain as "constitutional liberty." Truth and justice are set aside to make way for imposition, falsehood, and oppression. The liberty which we have lost in the States, and for the citizen and the seeming indifference to these losses, are among the worst signs of the times. The President seems, like the French monarch, to regard himself as the State, rather than the Executive, to execute the laws of the State. He has made Judges to give opinions based upon his own political ideas. He has removed intelligent, honest public officers, to give place to the meanest and basest of partisans without qualification. He is to-day degrading the Executive office to secure his own reelection to the Presidency, and to this end we see himself and his official advisers, a travelling President and Cabinet moving from Maine to the West, in order to influence State elections. Whenever Republican Senators like Schurz, Sumner, Fenton, and others, decline to do his bidding, or to act the part of manly and patriotic servants for the people, they are compelled to feel the power of the President both by the withdrawal of patronage and direct interference with their own rights and the rights of their constituents. Facts like these demand the serious attention of every man who loves his country, and every opportunity should be improved to protest against the wrong. History is the witness of

the vitality of national life, and all are guilty who become indifferent spectators of passing events. Our American institutions are now upon trial, and the first question for consideration is, whether we will maintain a Republic for the people of the States and for the real freedom of citizenship, or whether we will yield our rights and our liberties to the one man power of the President.

Whatever else may be said of this year, 1871, it must be admitted that it is a year of plenty to the hunter. The prairies of Illinois abound in flocks of quail, the woods of Wisconsin teem with deer, Missouri is alive with squirrels, robins in innumerable flocks are found in Western York, Ohio forests are broken down by the roosting of wild pigeons on them, and Indiana cornfields are alive with blackbirds. The luxurious Kentuckians are satiated with fat opossums, Pennsylvania pursues red foxes in scores, the residents of the Lake Superior region capture caribou, and New Hampshire hunters have fierce encounters with three hundred-pound bears. Elk are abundant in Maine and wild turkeys in Virginia. The newspapers of these respective places add to their accounts great stories of prodigious pumpkins, brood magicians, monstrous cabbages, towering tomatoes, tremendous turnips, onions Ossau like in size and squashes of stupendous growth. If all these tales are credible, this year transends all for abundance.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, is receiving the penalty which his party never fails to inflict on all who dare to say a word in behalf of the constitution. Down to Nov. 3d, Gov. Palmer was admitted to be an able and sincere Western leader of the Republican party, and on that day he was made an outlaw from it, and the victim of its proscription because he presumed to rebuke the establishment of martial law at Chicago, which rebuke, whether intended or not, reached martial law in other places. He intimated that a lieutenant-general of the federal army did not possess supreme authority in Illinois, and absolute discretion over the lives of its citizens; and he declared that the government of the State of Illinois had certain rights within its limits. All this is a mortal offence in a Republican governor, and the faithful organs of the administration party leaped upon the distinguished criminal in an instant.

Congress will assemble December 6th. On the calendar are seven bills for the repeal of the income tax, which expires by limitation in 1872, and a dozen bills removing all the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. There are ten or twelve bills for legislation for the revival of American ship building, which proposes to grant subsidies and to take off the duty on all articles that enter into ship building; to construct vessels that will suit the merchant service in time of peace, and the naval service in time of war, etc., etc. There are three bills to grant aid to submarine cable companies between America and Asia and fifteen bills to grant subsidies of land to railroads in California, Wyoming, Utah and other territories.

The roll of House of Representatives, of Tennessee, as prepared by the assistant clerk, shows the occupations of the members to be as follows: Farmers, 35; lawyers, 24; physicians, 5; merchants, 3; teachers, 2; traders, 2; millers, 1; bankers, 1; mechanics, 1; merchant and farmer, 1; surveyor and farmer, 1. As to single or double blessedness—64 are married, 2 are widowers and 9 are bachelors. The venerable R. I. Chester, of Madison, Gibson, Henry and Carroll, aged 75, is the oldest member, and B. A. Enloe, of Carroll, aged 24, the youngest. Of the 75 members, 68 were born in Tennessee, 3 in North Carolina, 3 in Georgia, 2 in Kentucky, and 1 each in Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The regular annual meeting of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, was held in the Capital at Richmond on Thursday night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General Fitzhugh Lee, President; General Edward Johnson, first vice president; General J. A. Walker, second vice president; General J. H. Lane, secretary, and Colonel Joseph Mayo, treasurer. A letter from General Early was read to the Association, in which he expressed his best wishes for the prosperity of the Association and regretted his unavoidable absence on this interesting occasion.

The Medical Society of East Tennessee has brought before the Legislature the importance of establishing a branch of the insane asylum in each division of the State. Their memorial on the subject has already been received, and referred to the Committee, on Charitable Institutions. It is intimated that the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum intends to recommend such a measure in his coming report to the Legislature.

At the recent election in Holmes county, Mississippi, James Sumner was elected sheriff by 1,600 majority. The newly-elected officer was born and raised in Nashville, and is a son of Wm. Sumner, a well-known colored man and an old citizen of that place.

News in Brief.

George Francis Train has been lecturing in Nashville. His lectures are a mixture of quaintness, flippancy, bombast, pathos, bathos, politics, chicanery, nonsense, vanity, eccentricity, ridiculousness, et cetera, all based upon the power of a cultivated intellect determined upon holding humbuggery as the surest means for obtaining notoriety and wealth as a sequence.

England is having trouble. Mass meetings have been held and republican ideas advanced in opposition to the present government. The Queen is charged with all sorts of villainies, and inasmuch as she cannot live much longer, there is every reason to believe internecine troubles will come very soon.

France, notwithstanding her internal foes who have injured her as much almost as she was injured by the invading Prussians, is preparing a formidable army for some purpose. The ex-Emperor, Napoleon, has made some declarations of an important nature. He expresses himself as opposed to intrigues and plots, but adds that he considers his rights as still intact.

Russian newspapers are full of suspicious outgivings, and taking all into consideration we are justified in believing that the autonomy of the trans Atlantic world is a myth.

The Mormons are still in trouble. The Federal Government seems anxious to drive them from the land they have civilized and improved, and the question is whether they will give up their property or their faith. We have no sympathy with the doctrine of polygamy, but we do think the Mormons have manifested as much sincerity in their professions, and have sacrificed as much as the followers of Luther, Wesley or Calvin, or any other man. If the U. S. authorities would try to give us better government down South and let the Mormons alone in their religious belief, we would have more cause for rejoicing.

A mob at Brookville, Indiana, on the night of the 8th instant, forced the jail, with the intention of lynching some prisoners. In the same State, the other day, a whole family in Clark county were murdered. The murderers proved to be three negroes, and a band of fifty masked men took them from jail and, carrying them a mile or so from town, hung them all. A dozen other acts of lawlessness we could name, worse than any here in Tennessee, but *eni bona?* Indiana is not a Southern State. If it was, martial law would be immediately proclaimed, as in South Carolina.

Gold in New York, at last quotations was 118½, the lowest point touched for some time. Tennessee bonds are quoted at 64½. Cotton is in fair request at 18½ for middling.

Military Upstarts.

The New York World comments on the Republican Governor of Illinois for his determination to bring "Little Phil" Sheridan to account for his doings at Chicago. We have altogether too much of this military interference, one way and another, throughout the whole country, on the slightest pretext, or no pretext at all.

These gentlemen in blue (says the World) are the hired servants of the people of the United States; their business is to guard the frontiers, to garrison the forts, to convey Western trains, and protect infant settlements. When thus employed we are not indisposed to feel and clothe and pay our military as our civil servants; but when used where they should not be and not used where they should, when the borders are left defenceless and the peaceful interior is constantly under awe, it is time to rebuke such abuses and put the army at its own proper work. A great step to this end will be taken if Gen. Sheridan leave, through the punishment inflicted upon him by some civil court, that neither he nor any of his profession are above the law; that in Illinois, as in every State, the constituted authorities are quite enough to maintain order and protect life; and that this impudent assertion of force upon every occasion must cease.

There is not any room for doubting that the coming winter is to be awfully cold. The prophets all say so; and the man is insane who disputes the prophets. They have found the moss growing thick on the trees, frogs standing on their heads, sunflowers pointing towards the North Pole, grape vines running around poles, instead of up them, and there are a thousand other signs to show that every human being will be frozen as stiff as a chip before February.

A South Carolina paper thinks Union county owed its exemption from martial law to its name. Grant, supposing that all the people of Union must be loyal. He had probably heard somewhere that "Marion" was the name of a "Rebel" General; therefore, he included Marion county in the proclamation, and if he had known that Sumter county was also named after a "Rebel" General, no doubt that county would also have been included.

Pork.—The Shelbyville Rescue of last week says that dealers in that town are paying four cents, gross, for hogs that weigh 260 pounds and upwards. Higher figures are asked by the farmers in Kentucky who evince a general disposition to await further advances.

A Few Great Fires of Europe and America.

London, 1666, 13,200 buildings destroyed; loss, \$55,000,000.
Moscow, 1812, 30,800 buildings burned; loss, \$150,000,000. 6,000 houses left standing.
Savannah, 1820, 468 buildings burned; loss, \$8,000,000.
St. Louis, 1849, 318 buildings and twenty-seven steamboats burned; loss, \$6,000,000.
Pittsburg, 1845, 1,200 buildings destroyed; loss, \$5,000,000.
San Francisco, 1865, 25,000 buildings burned; loss, \$17,000,000.
Constantinople, 1852, 35,000 buildings burned.
Portland, 1866, 16,000 buildings burned; loss above insurance, \$5,000,000.
Constantinople, 1870, over 7,000 buildings burned; 1,000 lives and \$25,000,000 worth of property lost.

Chinese.

There are a great many of these people in our city. We meet them on all the streets. Their appearance is cleanly, and they are well behaved, and seem to be in easy circumstances. They have little intercourse with our other people, but are keenly observant of everything. They have opened small shops, one large store on Royal street, in a central locality, and one extensive laundry on Carondelet street, where clothes are washed and done up in Chinese style, which is superior to all other styles. The great superiority of the Chinese laundry work is ascribed to a peculiar mode of sprinkling, which is done by spouting the water in a spray from their mouths.

Many of these Chinamen have come from the plantations, preferring, as they do, the small trades and industries of the city to the dull, plodding work on the plantations for some time to come. There is so great a demand for the small labors and for manual service in the city that a great many Chinamen will find employment here. They will displace the immense surplus of lazy, loafing negroes, who have straggled from the country, where they could be usefully and profitably employed.—[New Orleans Times.

State rapacity rules at Columbus, S. C., while Federal bayonets protect this rapacity in several counties of the State. Between the rule of rapacity and bayonets the people are well nigh ruined. In the history of the civil war, or in the events which have since transpired, there has been no parallel to this state of things, and the people of South Carolina are most sincerely to be pitied for the double fire they receive—first from the Federal Government, and then from the State capital. Relief must soon come, or the State will be beggared through State frauds, taxes and Federal despotism.—[New York Express.

It has been heretofore hinted that the Radicals of North Carolina packed the juries of that State in such a way as to bring about just such results as they desired. The Raleigh Sentinel makes the deliberate charge that Governor Caldwell and the Marshal packed the late jury in the Federal court there. The jury were picked, not drawn, and the Marshal was told in advance whom to select. Thus every man was convicted on evidence that would not have been listened to for a moment in a decent court.

In view of the fact that after keeping the polls open for four days in Texas, the Radicals lost every member of Congress, and in the State had a majority against them of 30,000 votes, it is said that Grant will issue his proclamation previous to the next Presidential election there, requiring that the polls shall be kept open until votes are obtained to carry the State. No doubt but they can be found if they try. Vote often and early, will make up the deficiency.

Large numbers of depositions in proof of claims under \$3,000 are being received by the Claims Commission from all parts of the South. In reply to applications for permission to take at their homes the testimony of aged and infirm witnesses whose tenure of life is especially uncertain, the commissioners have stated that the testimony of such persons can be taken under the local laws for perpetuating testimony.

From Mexico comes the same old story—anarchy and revolution almost everywhere. Every man who can shoulder a gun sets up a "government" of his own, and almost every hour brings forth its grandiloquent pronouncement. Clearly our "sick man" is unable to take care of himself, and if the American Eagle does not take him under his military wing he must soon sink into his grave from downright imbecility.

Speaking of the resignation of Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, the New York Nation (Radical) says: "He is one of the worst of the gang whom the reconstruction process raised into power at the South, and he will probably endeavor to figure in Washington this winter as a Unionist martyr." The most entertaining part of his farewell letter is that in which he warns the Union men of the State that they will soon be eaten up by the rebels.

Franklin said: "A newspaper and Bible in every house, and a good school in all, are the principle supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty."

A short time after the war a man named Wm. Dozier shot and killed a policeman named Nathan Haines, on the corner of Gay and Main streets, Knoxville. About three years afterward Dozier was shot and killed on almost the same spot, by John M. Anderson, and on Thursday last Anderson was shot at Sweetwater by an officer of the law.

Conley, the new Governor of Georgia, has revoked all of Bullock's numerous proclamations, offering rewards for the apprehension of criminals. The Atlanta Constitution calls this move "a blow at Bullock's extravagance and illegal proclamation system," and hopes that the Governor pro tem, will continue his policy of economy and reform.

Love is the golden tie that binds man to his Creator. It is the shining link that unites the sons of earth to the radiant children of the upper world.

Be Guided by What You Know.

There is an old proverb which says, "Experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting for the means of relief. They enquire what a medicine has done for others, before they adopt it themselves. Otter's Remedies and preventatives in use. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of this ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. For Christians and impostors, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the genuine. For so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeeded to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained the real value of the medicine, confidence, decline, "running after strange gods."

POWERS' STAR Clothing Store,

Corner Market and Public Square.
Nashville, Tennessee.

I am now receiving the largest and best stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING ever brought to this market. I am prepared to furnish the public with all qualities and grades of clothing at prices that defy competition.

The following is a partial list of articles from my stock which will give some idea of the extent of my purchases:

COATS.
Castor Beaver,
Blue and Black Opera,
Derby and Chesterfield,
Diagonals,
Olive Brown,
Prince Albert,
New Market.

Also a full line of Black Cloth Coats of all styles, qualities and prices.

PANTS.
Five hundred pairs Black Doeskin Pants, Cassimere Pants of all qualities, grades and prices.

VESTS.
My stock of Silk Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Vests is complete as to quality, quantity and prices.

We also have on hand a full line of Overcoats,
Shawls,
Talismans,
Rugs, Etc., Etc.

In addition to the above, we have constantly on hand a full line of Gentlemen's Furnishings. We offer these goods to the Trade at the lowest market rates. Our stock is new and complete in every department. Planters, Merchants and the public generally are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

The many friends of J. S. EVANS, formerly connected with this house, will again find him at his old and well-known stand, and he will be pleased to show them through the stock, and at the same time be able to satisfy their tastes in any article pertaining to this line.

BILLY BROWN, son of ex-Mayor W. M. Brown, is also connected with this house, and will be pleased to have his friends give him a call, guaranteeing to please them in every respect.

MIKE POWERS,
Star Clothing Store,
Corner Market and Square,
Nashville, Tenn.
nov23-1m

MRS. P. EARLY, MILLINERY,

Straw Goods, &c.,
No. 34 North College Street,
Nashville, Tenn.
oct12

N. W. WILCOX, ARCHITECT & BUILDER,

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

WILL DO ALL KINDS OF

Carpentry and Joiner Work; Put up every description of Machinery, such as
Grist and Saw Mills, Water Wheels, &c.; Planers, Moulding and Shaping Machines;
Scroll and Circular Saws; Patent Stile, Boring, Slat and Wiring, Blind Machines; Turling and Concentric Lathes of all kinds, for wood; Patent Shingle Machines;
Centrifugal and Force Pumps; Counter-Shafts; and every description of Patent Hangers.
[nov23]

SETH B. SETTLE, JAMES J. PRYOR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 200 Market Street,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

CAREFUL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS

REFERENCES:
Evans, Gardner & Co., New York.
Evans, Fite, Porter & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Moore & Marsh, Atlanta, Ga.
John King, (Banker), Columbus, Ga.

Prompt attention paid to orders for Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Bacon, etc.

Ag'ts for the Arrow Cotton Tie.
sep28-6m

SAM. BROWNE,

WITH
J. & L. Whorley,

Wholesale Dealers in
MANUFACTURED & LEAF

TOBACCOS,
ALSO,
PIPES AND SNUFF.

Sole agents for the celebrated "J. H. L." Slim-Jack, Slim Jim, Our 2nd, Palmotto, and other fine brands of Cigars. Also the celebrated Holland's Genuine Log Cabin, Tar Heel, Heathen China's Bar, and other choice brands of fine Chewing Tobacco.

No. 47 SOUTH MARKET STREET,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Commercial Hotel

J. G. Fulghum, Proprietor,
CORNER CHERRY AND CEDAR STS.,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

JAS. A. HOLT,
JAS. A. ATWELL, } Clerks.
W. M. BUTLER.

In Chancery at Winchester.

John T. Slatter vs Valentine Dehn et al.
John T. Slatter having filed an amended Bill against Valentine Dehn et al. in which he alleges that said Valentine Dehn is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee. This is to notify him to appear before the Chancery Court in Winchester, Tenn., on the 4th Monday in January next, and make defence to said Bill, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness my hand, at office, Nov. 8th, 1871.
T. H. FINCH, C. & M.
nov16-4t 4 50

Valuable Town Residence for Sale.

Two thousand dollars will purchase a beautiful lot lying in the town of Winchester. There is one acre in the lot, and it is well improved. The building on it is a two-story frame with four rooms, 18x12 and a twelve foot hall between. A good cistern that holds 300 barrels, a tolerably good stable, and as good fruit trees, both late and early, as can be found in the State. Apply at the Home Journal office.
nov9-1m

County Court

Sales for December, 1871.

A. G. Johnson, vs J. D. Johnson et al.
By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, Tenn., pronounced at its November Term, 1871, in the above cause, I will, as Clerk and Special Commissioner, offer for sale, at the Courthouse door in the town of Winchester, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1871, the dower interest of Mrs. Mary Johnson, widow of W. W. Johnson, dec'd., in the following described tract of land, bounded as follows: On the north by the lands of A. G. Johnson, on the east by Jno. West and T. F. Mosley, and on the south by A. G. Johnson, containing 46 acres. Said dower interest will be sold upon a credit of one and two years, except the sum of 10 per cent, which must be paid in cash on day of sale. Biddings to commence at \$400.
CLEM. ARLEDGE, Clerk.
nov16-tds \$7 50

S. B. Simpson and Wife, vs Mollie Simpson et al.
(Petition to sell land.)

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, Tenn., pronounced in the above cause, at the November term, 1871, I will, as Clerk and Special Commissioner, offer for sale, at the Courthouse door in the town of Winchester, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1871, a tract of land known as the Lee, Baggett, and Gray entry, containing 200 acres. Said land will be sold upon a credit of one and two years, except the sum of 10 per cent, which must be paid in cash on day of sale. Notes with approved securities will be required, and a lien retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid. A plat of the lands will be exhibited on day of sale.
CLEM. ARLEDGE, Clerk.
nov16-td \$7 50

Isaac Gray vs Green Baggett, et al.
(Petition to sell land.)

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, Tenn., pronounced in the above cause, at the November term, 1871, I will, as Clerk and Special Commissioner, offer for sale, at the Courthouse door in the town of Winchester, on the 8th day of December, 1871, a tract of land known as the Lee, Baggett, and Gray entry, containing 200 acres. Said land will be sold upon a credit of one and two years, except the sum of 10 per cent, which must be paid in cash on day of sale. Notes with approved securities will be required, and a lien retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid. The bid will commence at \$1.50 per acre.
CLEM. ARLEDGE, Clerk.
nov16-tds \$7 50

IKE MILLER,

Manlove, Richards & Meadors,
Dealers in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Carpet and Curtain Goods,
No. 19 Public Square, four doors from College Street Corner,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Particular attention given to orders.
oct12-3m

REMOVED
Next Door to Post-office,
G. R. MARTIN,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Winchester, Tennessee.

Has just received an elegant stock of Jewelry and Silver-Plated Ware, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. Those who want beautiful, accurate, finger-rings, watches, clocks, etc., and

Silver-Plated Table Ware.

of the finest quality, and at prices guaranteed to please, would do well to call on him at once. These goods are warranted to be as represented, and the rapidity with which they are sold is evidence of their popularity.

Insolvency Notice.

The undersigned having suggested the insolvency of the estate of E. R. Humes, said estate are required to file their claims, authenticated, with Clerk A. C. Wells, of the County Court of Franklin County, Tenn., within three months from the date of the filing of this notice, or they will be forever barred. This notice is given on the 18th day of November, 1871.
D. J. MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales

Monday, November 27, 1871.
James R. Smith vs James W. Husey. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of Franklin county, Tennessee, and to me directed, in the above cause, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Courthouse door in Winchester, on Monday, the 27th day of November, 1871, a tract of land lying in the 14th dist. of Decherd, civil district No. 1, Franklin county, Tenn., and bounded as follows: Beginning on the west boundary line of R. J. L. and running west 9 poles to a stake, thence south 9 poles to a stake, thence 9 poles to a stake, thence the beginning, containing one acre and one pole. Sold to satisfy the debt and cost in the above cause. This the 6th day of November, 1871.
D. J. MARTIN, Sheriff.

William Estill vs John A. Gilbert. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of Franklin county, Tennessee, and to me directed, in the above cause, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Courthouse door in Winchester, on Monday, the 27th day of November, 1871, a tract of land lying in the 14th dist. of Decherd, civil district No. 1, Franklin county, Tenn., and bounded as follows: Beginning on the east by the lands of S. E. Jones, on the south by the lands of Robert Miller, on the north by the lands of Miller, on the west by the lands of Miller, on the above cause. This the 6th day of November, 1871.
D. J. MARTIN, Sheriff.

A. G. Black vs William Yates. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of Franklin county, Tennessee, and to me directed, in the above cause, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Courthouse door in Winchester, on Monday, the 27th day of November, 1871, a tract of land lying in civil district No. 15, Franklin county, Tenn., containing 30 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the south by the lands of W. Byrom, on the East by the lands of W. Graves, and North by the lands of G. Black and West. Levelled on condemned as the property of the defendant, William Yates, and will be sold to satisfy the debt and cost in the above cause. This the 6th day of November, 1871.
D. J. MARTIN, Sheriff.

JOHN CULL, TAILOR,

(Over Clerk & Master's office.)
WINCHESTER, TENN.

Perfect fits guaranteed, and work warranted to be not only neat and durable, but to all who have had work done for them by the retainer.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

All persons who have not paid their taxes for the year 1871 are hereby notified that their time is nearly at hand, and they will be compelled to liquidate property for the payment of taxes. I hope every one will come and settle the same soon; and by so doing they will save me an unpleasant duty, and save themselves cost. I can be generally found at my office in Winchester. Respectfully,
JOHN G. HANSEN,
Tax Collector.
Nov. 2-2t

In my absence W. R. Francis, Jr. is authorized to receive and receipt for taxes. He can be found at Jno. T. Slatter's office on Main street.

Fitzpatrick, Gregory & Davis,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WINCHESTER, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of Franklin and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Courts. Prompt attention given to all the business pertaining to the profession.
July 30-ly

W. E. DONALDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Scottsboro, Ala.

Practices in Courts of Jackson and adjoining counties, also Supreme Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to collections. Refers to Hon. P. Turney and Hon. A. S. Marks, Winchester, Tenn.; Hon. W. H. Colyar, Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. Wm. H. Kercheval, Fayetteville, Tenn.
July 13-ly

Medical Card.

Doctor Clifton having returned to town to resume the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offers his services to all cases. He proposes to treat successfully all cases of Piles, Fistulas, Hemorrhoids, etc., and persons afflicted with them will please call and settle up. For all practice in the future fees must be paid, or satisfactory arrangement made upon the rendition of service. Residence at the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Emory, near the Mary Sharp College.
July 13-ly